

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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EDITOR

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1915.

GERMAN SUCCESS IN THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN.

Germany's victory of strategy, energy and sheer courage in the Galician campaign shines brighter day by day as the broken Russian armies are forced over the border upon their own soil and the collapse of their great invasion becomes complete.

Not since the great German drive through Belgium and into France that opened this war of giants has there been such a victory as that of the Austro-Germans in Galicia. And though Austria has supplied much of the weight of men and artillery, to Germany goes the credit for the Germans have turned an Austrian disaster into an important victory for the Teutonic Allies.

Four times now Grand Duke Nicolaievitch's hordes of Slavs and Mongols have been thrown back in terrible defeat. How much longer can the Russians stand this horrible battering? How much longer will they continue to be a menace to Germany and Austria?

If the Russian soldier did not have remarkable powers of endurance, if the Russian mass broke under lacerating punishment as men less phlegmatic and stoic break, Petrograd would indeed be forced to recast the entire plan of campaign and enter upon a defense instead of an offense. But what Frederick the Great learned in 1758; Wilhelm II is learning in 1915—that the characteristic of Russian troops is their imperturbability, their stubbornness in the face of disaster that would smash to flinders the troops of any other European nation. Recently Edward Ford, writing of Napoleon's Russian campaign, pointed out as a parallel for the great Corsican's experience that in the battle of Zorndorf Frederick the Great broke both wings of the Russian defenders but the center stood up and fought back through the day and until night gave them a chance to retire slowly and in good order.

In this quality of the Russian lies not only the hope of Russia today, but the hope of the Allies for an early termination of the war. If Russia can turn again, bring up reserves and new armies and start another southern invasion, the Austro-Germans cannot detach many hundred thousand from the east front to repel the Italians on the south, or to draw at the French, British and Belgian lines on the west. And speaking of the west, the May campaign has been a keen disappointment to the Allies. It has failed to produce any great results. In fact, the German slash at Ypres was the feature of the month's fighting on the west. And despatches last Friday indicated that the Germans at Labassee are sending their human battering-rams against the opposing lines with such dauntless energy as to dispel at once any idea that the strain of the winter and spring has exhausted them.

As the first year of the great war draws near its close, the Teutonic Allies have disproved most of the theories that critics voiced when von Kluck's dash to the west was halted 30 miles from Paris. Thrown on the defensive, menaced in East Prussia, in Galicia, in the Carpathians; their commerce severed; their raw materials and supplies from abroad cut off; their navy bottled up—the Teutonic Allies have found within themselves a remarkable strength and devotedness that is not less than consecration to the cause. Their organization; years of preparation; unity of national feeling, all have given the Germans not only means and strength to hold the conquered territory to the west, but to rebuild the Austrian armies and furnish military brains as well as several hundred thousand soldiers.

An illustration of German devotion to the cause is the preparation of the nation against shortage in food supplies. All over the Fatherland lawns and parks never before under cultivation have been ploughed and harrowed and sowed with grains and planted with vegetables. In the cities every vacant lot and many by-alleys and alleys are being cultivated. With passionate energy the Germans are turning to the soil to save them from the effects of a shattered commerce. As a result, Germany's cereal yield may be doubled this year though two million men have been withdrawn from agriculture. Women and children are tilling the fields; oxen, cows and even old men are dragging plows through the furrows.

More and more the war is resolving itself into a question of munitions. Last fall M. Bark, the great Russian minister of finance, predicted that the side with the last hundred million pounds would win the war. By that he meant the side that could, at the moment of extreme exhaustion, throw into the field an army newly-

equipped with guns and ammunition—enough ammunition to batter its enemy into submission. The Teutons cannot go on forever using explosive at their present rate, for, shut off from buying abroad, their immense supplies must at some date begin to fail badly.

War observers see no definite sign yet that the supply is failing. And in the meantime the victories on the east and the truly remarkable displays of ferocious power on the west have given the Germans their highest hope since 1915 was ushered in with a thunderous salvo of hot and shell.

THE SECOND AMERICAN NOTE.

America's second note to Germany on the submarine warfare has been called a milder note than the first, but below the courteous phraseology there is more than a hint of adamant determination.

Diplomats of the blood and iron school may not gather the significance of the adroit phrases. If they do, they will understand that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing have found more than one opening in the German note of reply, and in these openings they have inserted wedges of demand that Germany will find it hard to overlook.

In answer to the German claim that the Lusitania carried masked guns, trained gunners, Canadian troops and cargo not permitted by U. S. law, the note comments significantly that "if the Imperial German government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the government of the United States did not perform these duties (preventing such shipments) with thoroughness the government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit that evidence for consideration."

This puts it up to Germany to furnish unimpeachable information or be forced to admit itself badly in the wrong.

The American note takes particularly keen advantage of the evasive character of the German reply to the first representations. It will be remembered that the German note, while stating that German submarine commanders are "no longer able to observe the customary regulations of the prize law" (that is, of stoppage and search before destroying vessels) did not declare the destruction of merchant ships with the resultant loss of non-combatant lives justified by the necessities of warfare. It left open the question of what is to be done about the Lusitania case. It did not affirm its intention to continue its submarine campaign unqualifiedly and unabated.

The American note immediately and for obvious purposes assumes that Germany cannot defend her course to the full. In the closing paragraphs the American note says:

The government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errand as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. It does not understand the Imperial German government to question those rights. It understands it also to accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of non-combatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality, or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

The government of the United States therefore deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships and asks for assurances that this will be done.

By resolutely refusing to admit that Germany can justify the lengths to which her submarine war has gone, the United States places German diplomacy in a position where, to emerge with the respect of the world, it must acknowledge the "high and sacred rights of humanity" so eloquently upheld in the American note.

Dean C. Worcester's lecture tonight on the Philippines, for the benefit of Leahi Home, should be generously attended. The lecture begins at 8 o'clock at the University Club. Tickets are on sale at the club and at the Territorial Messenger Service, 50 cents each. Another similar lecture will be given on Thursday evening.

It begins to look to the battered Russians like Lemonberg.

Sherman's shade at the Dardanelles: War is Hellespont!

Still waters run deep—and so do submarines.

Dr. Bryan's painless war-cure now on sale!

Haiti is having its regular June revolt.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

—JEFF McCARN: I may get away to the Coast in the Mauna tomorrow. Yes, if I go I am coming back!

—SIDNEY JORDAN: When the schools of akule get around to Black Point I'll start fishing.

—J. WESLEY THOMPSON: It isn't true that I bought a lot of copies of the Star-Bulletin because there was a mystery about me in that certain edition. I wanted the papers for another story altogether.

—A. T. LONGLEY: As far as I can see, there isn't a thing to stand in the way of the market division carrying out its plans to market pineapples grown by the small farmers. I am positive the plan will work.

—CAPT. V. LOVDAL: Seldom in the history of shipping have vessel owners received such profitable charters as are the rule under present conditions. The rates on case oil, grain and other commodities are steadily advancing.

—CAPT. A. S. GRAHAM: Before taking command of the British steamer Indrawadi, I spent some time in the so-called war zone as master of a British admiralty troop transport. I was no closer to the actual conflict than the coast of France.

—PAUL SUPER, Y. M. C. A.: Our swimming pool is rapidly assuming the shape of a hole in the ground. We are determined to enforce the rule that there shall be no high diving from the dormitory rooms into the plunge before 7 a. m.

—SAM ROBLEY, physical director, Y. M. C. A.: The noonday class called the "daily appetizer" promises to be the popular gym class this summer. Mr. Businessman will eat twice as much rice in the cafeteria after the workout.

—CAPT. G. ADCOCK: Manila exporters are not alone in feeling the shortage of tonnage to move products. Quantities of freight awaits shipment at Shanghai and at some of the Japanese ports. The British steamer Inverclyde steamed from the Philippines leaving much hemp and copra behind.

—ED TOWSE: I propose to spend as much time as I can aside from my duties on the Arab patrol, in collecting material for the municipal reference bureau. Now that the idea is well taken we must keep the ball rolling until there is a reference library in the Chamber of Commerce of which we can be proud.

—ACTING SECRETARY A. P. TAYLOR, Promotion Committee: To me the saddest misnomer is the word "tourist." The word always conjures to the mind the tradition of globe-trotting Britisher with his helmet and pugree. I think we should call the people who visit us "travelers" or "visitors"—anything but "tourists."

—J. J. FERN: Let us hope the United States does not become involved in a war. I am for peace but outside of the peace view, it must be remembered that other eyes are on the United States and her territories and if we have war with Germany the United States cannot remove any of her troops from Hawaii. Indeed, she should also send some ships to these waters.

—MAYOR LANE: I think it is a poor piece of promotion work for the newspapers to harp on this luau affair all the time. Also, I think favoritism is being shown about these official entertainments for the congressional party. At my luau, which cost about \$2000 or so, were more than 1000 people, while the governor's reception entertained only a few people and cost more than \$800. And yet, I am "roasted," but nothing is said about Governor or Pinkham.

GERMAN-AMERICANS TO FORM BRANCH ALLIANCE

To establish a branch of the National German-American Alliance, about 60 German-Americans of Honolulu met in the Knights of Pythias hall Saturday night for preliminary organization. Saturday was the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the alliance which first came into being in Philadelphia, June 19, 1900.

The alliance has a membership of more than 2,000,000 in America. The main objects of the organization are to promote unity among Americans of German origin, better citizenship, promotion of the culture of literature and art, promotion of gymnastics, scientific conservation of forests and the culture of the German language.

A committee on nominations and organization was appointed Saturday night, consisting of C. Du Roi, Col. C. W. Zeigler, C. J. Scheid, Col. E. F. H. Wolter and R. Behrens.

Personal Mention

GERRIT P. WILDER and Mrs. Wilder will leave for the coast in the Mauna tomorrow. They expect to be absent several months, during which time they will visit the exposition and tour the states.

DR. WILLIAM H. FRY, superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal missions in Hawaii, will be among the passengers bound for the Big Island on the Mauna Kea next Saturday. Dr. Fry will make a general inspection of the mission work being done.

BETRAM VON DAMM of Hackfeld & Company will arrive on the Matsonia tomorrow. He has been in the war-zone recently, having travelled from Christiania, where he has been stationed for several months for his firm, through Germany and Italy, sailing from Italy for the United States.

D. P. R. ISENBERG was chosen a delegate from Kauai to the Hawaii Promotion Committee under the new act allowing a member from each of the four large islands to be added to the committee's membership. The appointment will be made by Governor Pinkham, as the act provides that the commercial bodies of the respective islands can only signify their choice, the final approval being reserved for the governor.

LETTERS

(The Star-Bulletin invites free and frank discussion in this column on all legitimate subjects of current interest. Communications are constantly received to which no signature is attached. This paper will treat as confidential signatures to letters if the writers so desire, but cannot give space for anonymous communications.)

THE F4 FUND.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: I am sending with this a brief report of the receipts and expenditure of the Navy Relief Fund, as being of some interest to the people who so kindly contributed. The four widows of enlisted men were cared for while they were here. Their passage home on the transport paid, and money enough supplied each one to keep her and her children for two months, after which time relief as needed will be supplied by the fund deposited in Washington. The dependent relatives on the mainland were each given a certain sum and the Relief Association is already caring for them.

These people were fortunate in just one thing—that the disaster occurred here. The shock was so sudden and overwhelming that the sympathy of the world was aroused and the widows have been kindly cared for. But there are others whose demise is less startling but none the less tragic, and for whom no relief fund is started and no sympathy expressed; widows whose husbands are killed in accidents die of pneumonia, typhoid—die in their beds perhaps, but whose lives are just as truly given to their country. These the Relief Association hunt up and find out their needs, ofers immediate help and continuous help when it is needed; educates their children, finds work for those able to work and in a great way does immeasurable good. I have asked much of the people of Honolulu and I ask now that they give their confidence to the Navy Relief Association, so that when it comes before the public again it may command as it deserves its support.

With many thanks,
HELEN J. MOORE.

STATEMENT.	
Received from all sources	\$6024.25
Spent for widows who were in Honolulu at time of disaster	1456.85
Spent for mothers and widows on the mainland	650.25
Sent to N. R. A. for continued relief for add dependent on the F4	3917.15
Total	\$6024.25

MOLOKAI SETTLEMENT IS TO HAVE GLORIOUS FOURTH

Molokai Settlement will have a 4th of July celebration equal to many in the islands according to the information received here from Superintendent J. D. McVeigh. The program is to last all day and until late in the evening, ending with a singing contest for cash prizes.

Swimming will be a feature in the contests. There will also be races, both horse and foot, pau riders, baseball games, duck swimming contests.

For Sale.

PACIFIC HEIGHTS:

Modern Bungalow, with large lot, short distance to electric cars.

KINAU STREET:

House of 8 rooms, well built and very attractive. Lot 50x90.

2 Lots on Prospect and Madeira Sts.

For further particulars apply to

Guardian Trust Company, Ltd.,
Stangenwald Bldg., Merchant St.

For one going away---

no better or more appreciated present than a leather

Traveling Bag

(In Alligator or Seal)

Some have a complete set of toilet articles. Please see them.

Wichman & Co.,

Leading Jewelers

and a chase for the greased pig, the victor to keep the animal. In the evening there will be a moving picture show and dancing. The arrangements are being made by Jack Kamealoha and C. Akim.

No criminal charge is to be made against Miss Bertha Kreider, a middle-aged woman who placed a chloroformed pad over the face of her dying 73-year-old mother in a Philadelphia hospital to end her suffering.

Home For Sale.

Property is located on King street near

Pawaa Junction. It consists of a 5-room

cottage with modern improvements and at-

tractive, well planted grounds, 60x120 feet.

There is also a garage and servants' quar-

ters. Price \$2700.

Trent Trust Co.

For June Weddings

a beautiful piece of sparkling Cut Glass or a dainty piece of Silver will fill the bill.

Vieira Jewelry Co., Ltd.,
113 Hotel St.

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Limited.

FURNISHED

2568 Rocke St., Punui	4 bedrooms	\$75.00
1147 Young St.	2 "	32.50
1252 Kinau St.	3 "	35.00
Waikiki	3 "	40.00
Kinau and Makiki Sts.	3 "	50.00

UNFURNISHED

Royal Grove	2 "	\$35.00
1028 Pihikoi St.	3 "	30.00
602 Wylie St.	4 "	45.00
1270 Matlock Ave.	2 "	32.00
2205 McKinley St., Manoa	3 "	45.00
1704 King St.	2 "	30.00
1579 Pihikoi St.	3 "	37.50
Hackfeld and Prospect Sts.	2 "	37.50
7th and Kaimuki Aves.	2 "	20.00
1313 Makiki St.	3 "	30.00
1205 Wilhelmina Rise, Kaimuki	3 "	25.00
1328 Kinau St.	3 "	35.00
770 Kinau St.	4 "	32.50
1339 Wilder Ave.	4 "	40.00
1877 Kalakaua Ave.	3 "	20.00
1126 King St.	5 "	50.00
1317 Makiki St.	3 "	30.00
2144 Lanikuli Drive, Manoa	2 "	40.00
704 Wylie St. and Punui Ave.	4 "	45.00
1251 Lunalili St.	3 "	45.00
2130 Kamehameha Ave., Manoa	2 "	40.00
Lower Manoa Road and Hillside	2 "	37.50
1913 Young St.	2 "	35.00
Kawalo St.	3 "	40.00
Mokuaea and Colburn Sts.	3 "	15.00
1058 14th Ave., Kaimuki	(July 1, 1915) 2 "	30.00